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Letters should be signed with the writer's real
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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad-
vertisers. Its circulation is large and among the
most active and intelligent portion of the com-
munity.

AGRICULTURAL.

Newly Planted Trees.

Every spring thousands and even mil-
lions of trees are planted, not only by
farmers and gardeners, who understand the
business, but by many who do not, and
whose ill success hurts the fruit growing
business in many ways. By and by it
hurts the nursery business alone, for in this
world nobody can long suffer alone. De-
spite all efforts to avoid it, men and
women do bear one another's burdens,
albeit they commonly do it with much
grumbling and complaint, and not joyfully
at the apostle to the Gentiles meant. It is
a truth that society is a body politic,
wherein if one member suffers all the other
members must, perforce, suffer with it.
There certainly ought not to be any selfish-
ness in the body, but due regard for all the
members, each doing a work for the whole
that no other can do.

The same truth is illustrated in tree plant-
ing. Roots and branches, leaves and
blossoms, and fruit should all come, are all
mutually dependent. Just now, when June
Nature draws her summer suit of green to be
thrown aside next fall and winter, the
planter of trees looks to them, and is grati-
fied to see them putting forth the tender
and maybe here and there a blossom.
If he is a foolishly optimistic man he at
once sees a vision of what will be in fall,
when at the very least one or two of these
blossoms will live through the droughts
and insect and blight attacks, and come
through to the perfection of fully
ripened fruit, each of its separate
kind. But he had better enjoy his vision
while he may, for it will not be fully re-
alized. It is like the Irishman in the story
who saw an inflated bull madly pawing
the earth and bellowing loudly. This so
pleased the Irishman that he burst into a
loud laugh, and the bull being attracted by
the laughter turned and quickly tossed his
tail over the fence. The quick-witted Irishman
fortunately fell on the soft place that was
meant for people to fall on, and wasn't hurt
a particle. He only laughed the harder:
"Curses you, ye great blundering beast, but
thank God I had a good fill of laughing at
ye before you turned the joke on myself
and threw me over the fence."

But to continue tree planting. The main
point in successful tree growing is to keep
the proper balance between roots and the
branches, leaves, blossoms and fruit. All
newly planted trees should not be allowed
to blossom at all, as this is exhaustive
on vitality, when the newly set tree needs all
the vitality it has or can get to make a live
of it. The severe cutting back of top helps
to make a more vigorous growth, as the
fewer buds are left to grow, the more sap
goes into them.

Where trees are planted without much
cutting of the top they will often make a
fine show in April and May, but the green
leaves will wither and die when the
summer heats come on. Fall-planted trees
naturally cared for have had time to start a
new growth. April this year was quite
generally dry, which at first is favorable for
newly planted trees. May was wet and
rather cold. That is also favorable, as the
trees make more vigorous growth. Mulch-
ing and cultivating with occasional water-
ing by deluging the leaves, rather than by
pouring it on unpurged soil and leaving it
to harden and become compact, are what
are now needed to make spring planted
trees grow thriftily or even to live.

Growing Grain for Its Straw.

In all localities where grain is grown for
market the straw is considered almost
valueless. It is frequently burned to get it
out of the way, and stacks of it are allowed
to rot down, making for a bulky stack a
very small amount of work, that has little
fertilizing value. All kinds of straw give
by analysis very little in mineral ex-
cept potash, and they are almost wholly de-
stitute of nitrogen, which is the scarcest and
dearest plant food known. But there are
many uses of straw where stock is kept for
bedding, and as an absorbent to save the
solid and liquid excrement which the stock
produces. Where straw is scarce great care

is taken to save this bedding. It is used
until so soiled that it is unfit to use further
before being thrown upon the dung heap to
ferment with the manure.

But there are many places where the
straw of grain is so valuable that it forms
the most important part of the crop. This
is especially true of rye which has a long,
firm straw that is used in many industries.
Most of the straw goods made in New En-
gland are made from rye straw, and if there
were not this market for it, straw rye would
not be so largely grown as it is. For use as
straw the grain is bound in bundles and
threshed with a flail, taking care to bruise
the straw in handling as little as possible.
The grain should be cut before it is fully
ripe, for the straw is then full of sap and
will be harder and tougher than it will be
if left until it turns yellow.

Bulky as rye straw is, the weight is not
proportionate, and it is a good crop that
yields two tons or more per acre. On poor
land where much rye is grown the yield is
often not more than a ton and a half, unless
mixed with weeds, which lessen its value
for all purposes.

Leaving Unplowed "Head-lands."

It is the custom of many slovenly farmers
when plowing to turn the furrow always
towards the fence, going around it so as to
do so, and whatever the shape of the field
leaving a dead furrow through its middle,
with many short furrows towards the last.
This leaves the field in bad shape, the outer
furrow being thrown against the fences, and
filling up with each successive plowing until
there is a ridge next the fence, over which
cattle look into the tempting fields on the
other side. Other farmers the following
year turn a back furrow away from the
fence 10 to 12 feet away, and turn furrows
from the fence until the fence is reached,
with, of course, a ridge in the middle space
plowed. This only partly remedies the
evil. The constant turning of the plow is
to turn the centre of the field towards the
outside, and unless the dead furrow in the
centre is kept well manured it has less of
the manure and humus in the soil than any
other part of the field.

Making a headland or leaving an un-
plowed space next to the fence is the remedy
for this evil adopted by nurserymen, and is
so generally adopted by other farmers. The
grass grown on the headland is not worth
much, trampled down as it is by the feet of
horses, and soiled by the excrement of
horses which use it for a turning place, but
it saves the tramping down of nursery stock
much more than the grass could be, and
is undoubtedly a paying operation
where the crop to be trampled over is espe-
cially valuable. Yet we never found that
leaving a headland unplowed was necessary
in growing either corn or potatoes. When
we began farming we used to plant two
or three rows of potatoes at the ends of
long rows of corn, but we found it a great
deal of work to go all around the field of corn
with a wagon to get the potatoes that were
scattered in the outside rows. So many of
those hills were poor from having been
trampled on by the horse that we concluded
to grow the corn as near to the fence as
possible. A horse can be easily trained to
step carefully and not tread on a hill of
corn, but if two or three rows of potatoes
are next the fence he is rather more apt to
step on a potato hill than not.

The worst effect of the headland is that
not being plowed in spring, when it is in
grass, it misses the cultivation and reseed-
ing that come when grain is sown in
following year. Though the headland is
always the richest part of the field, because
it receives more excrement while the horse
is turning upon it than does all the rest of
the land the horse travels in cultivating it,
the headland does not produce as much as
other parts of the field of equal size. The
headland in the years when it is not mown
or pastured is generally neglected, and soon
grows up to bushes, weeds and even trees,
whose seeds find lodgment there, so that it
quickly becomes an eyecore and often a
serious injury to the value of the land. A
headland is always neglected because with
grass spontaneously it hardly ever withers
harvesting, and the shrubs and weeds that
come in have to be cut out by somebody
who is willing to do work for nothing and
board himself.

Dairy Notes.

At the dairy institute at Springfield, Pro-
fessor Cooley told the members that:
"The food does not affect the richness of
the milk. You cannot tell by the looks of
milk how rich it is."

We cannot afford to run cows on half
time.
To get high-grade milk, brush the cows
before milking, and it is advised by many
that the udders be clipped.

Manage to have the cows come fresh, so
as to maintain a uniform supply throughout
the year.

It is claimed that summer silage will stop
summer shrinkage.

Overall should be clean. Don't have
them stiffened with dairy starch.

Don't make a strainer do too much work.
Have a fresh one for every ten or a dozen
cows.

Cool the milk and keep it at a given tem-
perature.

Care, cleanliness and cold are the three
of milk production.

The German dairymen have a stall which
seems nearly perfect. The platform is just
the right length for the cow, and behind it
is a deep ditch of six or eight inches with a
ledge part way down, so that the cow in
slipping off does not slip clear to the bot-
tom. The cows soon learn to stand out of
the ditch and keep perfectly clean.

If we may judge by the sales at Linden
Grove Farm, Coopersburg, Pa., on Decem-

ber Day, the time for high prices for Jersey
stock has not quite gone by. One heifer
sold for \$1600, and another for \$1000. One
cow seven years old for \$1325, and a three
year old for \$1000. One stock bull for \$625,
one for \$600, and another for \$600, while
one young bull sold for \$600.

Six stock bulls brought \$2755, or an av-
erage of \$459 each; range of prices, \$50 to
\$625; 43 cows, \$17,685, average \$411; range,
\$60 to \$1235; 33 heifers, \$8610, average \$260;
range, \$60 to \$1600; young bulls, \$4340, av-
erage, \$271; range, \$40 to \$800, or a grand
total of \$33,360—an average price per ani-
mal of \$340.

One of the advantages of the Dairy School
is well shown by the statement from the
Wisconsin Dairy School that since Jan. 1,
1900, they have had 93 applications for its
graduates, and of these 49 were for cheese-
makers. They say that every one in their
last class who can make cheese is now



ASIATIC FAT-TAILED SHEEP.

employed, and they have more applications
which they cannot fill at present. This is a
good thing for the young men who thus are
able to find occupation at wages which are
no doubt much better than unskilled labor
could command. It is a good thing for the
those who employ them, because they will
be able to obtain better prices for cheese,
and it is good for the farmers, who should
realize more for their milk when it is skill-
fully made up than they would if it
was so handled that the product was
not salable excepting at the lowest prices.
And it is a good thing for the consumers of
cheese who can find an article of uniformly
good quality every time they get the prod-
uct of one of those factories. We remem-
ber some 40 years ago when a customer
would not think of sending to the store for
a piece of cheese, excepting by some one
whom he thought was a good judge of it,
and when the storekeeper after selecting a
dozen boxes from a hundred or more
examined, would find he had no two
alike, and some that were not quite as good
as he meant to have selected. We have
heard in those days of a man who bought
cheese by the ton at one or two cents a
pound, to feed his hogs on, and we have
seen some that we thought was not quite
good enough for that.

It is not the size of the dairy herd that
gives a profit to the owner, but the amount
that is produced by it. One such cow as
Signal's Lily Flagg, the cow which holds
the world's record of producing over 1000
pounds of butter in a year, would give more
profit than five very good cows or 10 fair to
ordinary ones. But the secret of her
reaching such a record was not all in her
breed. She was fed liberally and also
intelligently. While the amount of grain
she consumed while making this record
exceeded all feeding records as much as her
butter record exceeded all others, it should
be remembered that it took two years care-
ful and gradual increase of feed each year
before she was thought able to digest so
much. And it should also be remembered
that the percentage of butter fat in her milk
did not reach its highest point until near
the end of the second year of high feeding.

Those who have but small dairies should
strive first to see that the cows are all good
ones, and next that they are well fed with
a well balanced ration. As prices go now
one can buy one good cow for about the
same price as two poor ones. The good
cow properly fed and cared for would prove
profitable, while the two poor ones with
ordinary feed and care would be most
likely to show a loss to the owner at the
year's end. Each would require about the
same amount of food to sustain life, and
the profit must come from what above
that amount is eaten and digested. Not only
is the good cow one that can digest and
turn to milk more than the poor
one, but there is always an inducement to
give a little extra feed and care to the ani-
mal that is supposed to be good enough to
pay well for it. It is cheaper to enlarge the
grain bin or to replenish it more frequently
than to enlarge the cow stable. Many a
man is now keeping poor cows to eat up
the profit he gets from a few better ones.
He had better sell them and buy feed for
the others, thus letting the fat or good kind
eat up the poor ones, instead of the reverse.

The dairymen who feeds his cows in
winter without any system, giving as much
of the best food as they can eat for a few
weeks, and then feeds scantily for a few
weeks more, would not be considered very
well posted in regard to the wants of his
animals, or very likely to succeed in his
business. Yet there are many who do just

this thing in the summer. May and June
are weeks of good pasturage, and the
cows have all they want of rich
and succulent grass. A few weeks
later there comes a drought. The grass is
not plenty and it is dry and woody. They
have no green fodder ready to give them to
keep them up to the condition they were in
during June. Naturally the milk prod-
uction will decrease rapidly, especially if to
the change in food is added irregular hours
of milking caused by the hurry of haying,
hauling or preparing ground for seed.
The more abundant feed that follows the
fall rains cannot bring these cows back to
their milk flow.

This is one of the strongest arguments
for winter dairying. The cow calves in the
fall when pastures are usually good. Her
feed can be kept steadily at the amount
thought best for her through the winter, it
being under the control of the feeder as the

"It was said yesterday by dealers that
the sales of horses this spring were double
those of last May. It was also said that
the United States and England had pur-
chased 187,500 horses and mules in Missouri,
Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee and the
other horse-breeding States during the past
three years, at an average price of \$115
each. This would make a total of \$21,462,-
500, the largest amount ever paid for horses
and mules in the same time in the history
of the country. Except in thoroughbred
running horses and animals that are not
suitable for military purposes, these States
have practically been cleared of salable
animals."

"The agents of the British government
are now operating in the northwest, Maine,
Vermont, and other Eastern States. They
have collected 2700 more horses which will
be shipped from Montreal next month. For
these animals it was said yesterday an
average of \$135 was paid, and about a
thousand more will go from Baltimore soon,
and the agents are trying to get as many as
possible of the 35,000 horses still wanted
through the Philadelphia dealers. More
than \$6,000,000 was offered for this number
of animals, but the dealers said yesterday
that horses have become so scarce that un-
less British agents are willing to accept the
less desirable range animals from Wyoming
and Montana and the other Western States,
the demand cannot be filled."

"English agents have shipped a total of
12,875 horses and mules from New Orleans,
4000 mules and horses from Charleston,
3500 from Galveston, and also several
thousand from New York and Montreal.
The exact number, however, cannot now be
told, as statistics have not yet been made.
The United States is still purchasing horses
for the Philippines, which are being shipped
by the way of San Francisco and Vancouver
to Manila. The sales to erstwhile bicycle
enthusiasts are said to have doubled."

"Two or three years ago cab, light
draught and ordinary carriage horses sold
from \$40 to \$100 each. Trotters, saddle
horses, coach horses and medium draught
horses sold from \$80 to \$125. Well-bred
trotters, saddle horses and other fine ani-
mals, when they could be sold at all, were
brought only from \$100 to \$500, except in
long pedigree strains. The prices are
double and treble these figures today."

Cab, carriage, light draught, saddle and
trotting horses have become scarce, because
they are most needed for cavalry, mounted
infantry and field artillery. Coach and
medium and heavy draught animals have
been put into the artillery, army transpor-
tation and in the hospital corps. The
mules have gone into the army transpor-
tation service with the draught horses.
Most of those from Kentucky, Missouri
and Texas are now packing loads on their
backs or dragging wagons through the
mud in the Philippines, or among the
kopjes of South Africa."

"The shaghead and other ponies, and the
small but wiry bronchos of some of the
Western States, seem to be the only class of
animals that are worth only a little more
than they were before the bicycle craze
broke out, and before the two wars began."

"As nearly five years will be required to
replace the horses that have already been
sent to foreign countries, and even longer to
replace those that are going during the next
year, horse breeding has begun to boom. It
was said yesterday that hundreds of thou-
sands of dollars have been reinvested in
stock farms during the present spring, and
that the breeders all over the country have
resumed operations, which were stopped
three years ago."

Looks of the Presidents.

Washington's own description of himself
is accurate. When ordering a suit of
clothes of a London tailor, he wrote that he
was "a man six feet high and proportion-
ately made; if anything rather slender for
a person of that height." In those times it
was a convenient thing to have a friend
with a foot of the same size as your own, as
Washington had in Colonel Beller, when he
availed himself in his directions across
the water of that gentleman's last. "Only a
little slender over the instep." When Wash-
ington was in Barbadoes, West Indies, in
1781, where he spent the winter with his in-
valid brother, Lawrence, he had smallpox,
and his face always bore faint traces of the
disease.

John Adams was of middle height, vigor-
ous, florid and somewhat corpulent, quite
like the typical John Bull. Thomas Jef-
ferson was very erect, agile and strong. He
had strong features, with prominent chin
and cheek bones.

James Madison was small of stature, mod-
est and quiet, neat and refined, courteous
and amiable. James Monroe was tall, well
formed, with blue eyes and light complex-
ion. John Quincy Adams was a great stu-
dent, and described by his friends as a noble
fellow. He was cool, resolute and good
humored, with a broad brow and a firm
mouth.

Andrew Jackson stood six feet one inch
in his stockings, was far from handsome,
with a long, thin, fair face, high and narrow
forehead with abundant reddish, sandy
hair falling low over it, and eyes deep blue
and brilliant when he was aroused. He
had a slender, graceful figure. He was a
bold rider and a capital shot, the sort of
hero when he became President for whom
people threw up their caps and shouted
themselves hoarse.

Martin Van Buren was a very polished
gentleman, "punctilious, polite, always
cheerful and self-possessed." It was
charged against him by those not friendly
to him that he dined too well, lived too
well, kept too good company, had tastes
too refined and a tone too elegant.

William Henry Harrison made few ene-
mies, though the subject of hostility. His
most pronounced feature was his nose of the

Roman order. His expression was always
serious. John Tyler also was a gentleman
of solemn mien. James K. Polk was of
middle weight, rather spare. He had bright,
expressive eyes and an ample, angular
forehead. He was generous, benevolent
and pious.

Zachary Taylor, old "Rough and Ready,"
had the almost warlike expression of an
Indian chief. He was remarkable for the
purity of his character and for his modesty.

Millard Fillmore was a cultivated, agree-
able man. Franklin Pierce had a frank,
open face and was warm hearted. James
Buchanan was the only bachelor President,
and one of the most polished in manners
and attractive appearance.—New York Sun.

Native Raspberry Culture.

A Michigan fruit-grower writing to the
National Fruit Grower gives some excel-
lent advice concerning the culture of ras-
pberries, which will largely benefit the
growers of other States. After dwelling at
length on the ill-effects from improper
pruning, he says:

"Raspberries need pruning, but less than
half as much as was formerly recom-
mended. The plants must grow wood and
leaves, and to check them severely with the
expectation of fostering fruit bearing is too
much like cutting off a man's arms to give
him a better opportunity. The plan
might work, but it is of doubtful utility.
Nature demands something nearer equality."

For garden culture we have found the
same methods as are used for field culture
are most satisfactory. We do not believe
in the practice so often followed of setting
a row of bushes along the fence. The plants
are then where they are most certain to be
neglected. Insects and disease easily get
in, and are hard to manage in such cases.
The ground cannot be cultivated as it
should be, and the result is a struggle be-
tween the berries on the one side and grass
and dry weather on the other, with the odds
against the fruit. Rows of clean, well-kept
canes are an ornament to any garden, but
neglected bushes along the fence soon be-
come a nuisance.

Experiences have taught us that raspberries
should not be crowded. On ordinary soil we
would not set closer than four feet in the
row, and have the rows eight feet apart.
This will seem to the novice like a long dis-
tance apart, and it will take up considerable
room. He may set them closer, perhaps
three feet by six, but the new varieties now
being planted are so vigorous that it is
doubtful if such close planting is to be
recommended, even in a garden. This
would make quite a difference in the num-
ber of hills, but the returns for the space
occupied would probably be about as large.

In regard to cutting back no fixed rule
should be given. Much depends upon the
habits of growth of the variety. Strong,
vigorous canes, like the Oregon and Shaffer,
may well be three or four feet long. They
are stiff enough to stand up, and it is a great
convenience to the picker to have the fruit
where it may be reached without much
bending over. This is a point that should
receive more attention than it does. A
picker's back should be worth something.
But there are other varieties which
never get far above the earth. Some of
these we find make the best canes when
cut back to a foot and a half or two feet
high. If allowed to get higher they break
down. The Nemaha is an example. If
pruned low they stand up much better.
There are other varieties which come in
midway between these extremes and they
should be treated accordingly. At least
two inches of the tip should be cut off and
more than this is better. It should also be
kept in mind that a cane will increase some
in length after being clipped. We allow
about four inches for this.

The laterals we do not interfere with till
spring, unless they get so long as to be in
the way. Then leave them from one to
two feet long, depending upon the ability
of the cane to support them. About the
only guide is the knowledge obtained from
experience and observation, which is usu-
ally ready to get in raspberry field.

The old wood may be cut out during the
last of August or at any later time in the
fall. Formerly we were told to cut it out as
soon as picked, but as the new growth
draws some nourishment from these old
canes, it is better to leave them until they
begin to dry. Some growers recommend
leaving the dead canes till spring, so that
they will assist in holding the snow about
the hill, but we have not found them of
much benefit in this way. The garden cer-
tainly looks better if all such rubbish is
gathered and burned in the fall.

One of the common mistakes is to leave
more canes to a hill than there should be.
Four or five stalks have done better for us
than more. The fruit is larger and better,
and there is as much of it as when there
are many canes.

The varieties are numerous and contin-
ually being added to, but there are a few
which have been found to succeed almost
anywhere in lower Michigan and adjoining
territory.

Among the black caps are the Palmer,
Conrad, Kansas, also the Gregg on any-
thing except moist soil. The Cumberland
promises well, and may in a few years be
the leading berry.

The Cuthbert is still in the lead among
the reds, though the London is growing in
favor. The Miller is recommended by some,
but in some localities it lacks in flavor.

Among the purples the Shaffer is being
superceded by the Columbian, which is cer-
tainly an excellent berry in every respect.
The much advertised, ever-bearing Glad-
stone is found wanting. It yields berries
from summer till winter, but not many at a
time.

There are many excellent varieties which
are satisfactory when grown under the
proper conditions. It is well worth the
trouble to look them up if one is setting
berries for home use. But we believe that
these given will prove satisfactory in as
great a variety of locations as any. Some
of the European varieties are occasionally
set, but they are too tender to do well with-
out protection. The quality, however, is
superior to the American sorts.

Form H-100.

The average condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 87.3, as compared with 91.4 on June 1, 1899, 100.9 on the corresponding date in 1898, and a 10-year average of 93. Minnesota falls 10, North Dakota 17, South

The reports as to peaches and apples are unusually favorable.

Sheep Scarce for Breeding.

This peculiar condition of the sheep industry is bound not to last forever, and in time common sheep will go down again as the numbers increase. The prosperity of nearly every industry goes in waves, and one must be prepared to take advantage of the boom at the right time. While new-

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints



Butter Market.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 39,883 tubs and 51,521 boxes, a total weight of 2,035,353 pounds. For the week previous the receipts aggregated 1,650,362 pounds, and for the corresponding week last year the total was 1,864,699 pounds. Last week's receipts were larger than any week in June last year. For Monday and Tuesday of this week the receipts are a little more than the week previous, but not quite up to last year.

Boston Provision Market.
 Beef has been dull for several days, with the market at least one-fourth cent easier. Fancy sides 41 cents, choice 8 cents, good 7½ to 72 cents, light 7 to 7½ cents, cows 6½ to 7 cents, fancy hinds 104 cents, extra 102 to 10 cents, good 94 cents, heavy 7½ to 82 cents, fancy lores 6 cents, heavy 7½ to 82 cents, good 81 cents, light 4½ to 8 cents, backs 5½ to 72 cents, rattles 4 to 4½ cents, chucks 4½ to 4½ cents, short ribs: 8 to 102 cents, rounds 6 to 82 cents, knes 84 to 126, rumps and loins 94 to 172 cents, loins 104 to 134 cents.

The arrivals of beef have been free—rather too free for hot weather—and a dull demand. For the week the total receipts of

The pork position is pretty near, although fresh ribs are easier, such generally being the case when there are full offerings of western ribs on this market. Barrel pork \$16.75, with 8's, sausages lower. Heavy sausage \$10.50 medium 9's, lean ends \$17.75. Beans port \$12.50, dried ribs extra, corned beef 10's \$12.50, corned ham 10's, smoked and fresh shoulders 9's, 12's, 14's, 16's, 18's, shoulders 8's to 9's cents, lad 8 1/2 cents, in palls 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents, hams 11 1/2 to 12 cents, skinned hams 12 1/2 to 12f cents, sausages 9 cents, Frankfurt sausages 9 cents, bottled hams 12 1/2 to 18f cents, bacon 12 to 12 1/2 cents, botogens 8 cents, pressed ham 11 1/2 cents, raw leaf lard 9 cents, pure leaf lard 8 1/2 cents, in palls 9 to 9 1/2 cents, pork tongues \$25.50, loose salt pork 8 cents, brisquets 9 cents, sausage meat 7 1/2 to 8 cents, city dressed hog 7 1/2 cents, country 6 1/2 cents.

The short bolero will unquestionably be a prime favorite all through the season, as it lends so many attractions in its varied

forms. It may be square across its lower edge and close in double breasted fashion on the left side, or round away from the throat in front. For the midsummer season it may be made in open work or transparent fabrics, which will add little extra warmth to the body. This jacket should never be over three inches long at the underarm seams, thus affording a liberal display of the blouse worn beneath. A bolero of black applique or Renaissance is one for utility, and is particularly effective over bright colors. A stout figure is improved if the bolero back slopes to a point at the centre, and length may be added to the front by narrow revers.

In spite of all the diarrheas brulés against it, the trailing skirt still drags its weary

Black and white is a favored mixture in millinery, and a hat of black straw has a band of white straw introduced into the wide brim, which is further uplifted at the left side by a bow of black velvet and a big diamond buckle. The crown is entirely encircled by half a dozen undulating frills of white tulle, each one narrowly edged with satiny black straw. All this frame of whiteness culminates at the left side in a huge rosette, also of white tulle, though in this case the edging is of fine black lace.

Salier hats in their decorative form are made of Tuscan or white Manila straw, or are combinations of either, with ribbon-lace or crinoline straw, and when deftly trimmed are always popular and becoming.—N. Y. Tribune.

• A popular novelty is the unlined shirt for men, which is worn with trousers. At the start of the season, it is much more in evidence than ever before. Previously, the wash goods skirts were practically the only available ones, but now one can buy ready to wear skirts of fine serge, silky brilliants and foulard, perfectly made and at reasonable prices.

• Koat is both cool and summers in appearance and in touch. In London it is made up into thousands of suits for men and women. Patriotism is probably largely responsible for this, and the market for shawl is lessening as a result.

• The most popular Koat is the Kast Indian word for earth and dust, coat.

• A dainty fashion of the season is the adjustable revers of lawns, pique or goulure. Fastened on a cloth jacket they give a touch of softness and brightness to an otherwise warm-looking garment.

• K ring habits are seen with littleball tight-fitting coats, tight-fitting pique vests and

*.A new silk, which is like quicksilver in appearance, has appeared. It is plain, not figured, and is used for waists instead of taffets.

*.Cashmeres in pretty light colors are embroidered in small rings of white silk which give them a new style

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"No author could be more justified in speaking of his selected topic as a hobby than I am, because I am." Mr. Angier appearing as an exponent of the Angora, for thousands of beautiful specimens of these lovely creatures owe not only their existence to him, but also our knowledge of the characteristics of this well-known breeder. The book contains much useful information as to the diet and general care, it being, in fact, a work that is indispensable to every one who has valuable and beautiful animals.—*New York Vogue*.

"It comes from a practical breeder, and his successes may be correctly gauged by the number of problems he has solved. No one could desire to do better than he has done. Altogether the prospective breeder of Angoras will find this book interesting reading."—*The American Breeder*, New York.

"For those who are lovers of cats will find much that is interesting and instructive in this book."—*School Education*, Minneapolis, Minn.

"This is a most valuable book whose few are fond of cats will be glad to read."—George T. Angell, in *Our Dumb Animals*, Boston.

"It is useful volume both for the owners of the Angora cat or other feline, and it is carefully bound and fully illustrated."—*Our Feline Creatures*, United States.

"Volume of highest authority, exceedingly so, containing full of facts, beautifully illustrated."—*The American Naturalist*, New York.

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220 Washington Street Boston, Mass.

MARKETS

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending June 26, 1900.

Amount of Stock at Market.

	Shots	and Fat	
Cattle, Sheep, Suckers, Hogs, Veals			
Last week, 2013	5790	160	22,784
This week, 2426	4307	110	24,986

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Heifer, -Per hundred pounds on total weight of	
side, fat and meat, extra, \$4.00; 1st quality, \$3.50; 2nd quality, \$3.00; 3rd quality, \$2.50; 4th quality, \$2.00; 5th quality, \$1.50; 6th quality, \$1.00; 7th quality, \$0.50; 8th quality, \$0.25; 9th quality, \$0.10; 10th quality, \$0.05.	

Cows and Young Calves, -Fair quality, \$3.00; extra, \$4.00; 1st quality, \$4.50; 2nd quality, \$4.00; 3rd quality, \$3.50; 4th quality, \$3.00; 5th quality, \$2.50; 6th quality, \$2.00; 7th quality, \$1.50; 8th quality, \$1.00; 9th quality, \$0.50; 10th quality, \$0.25; 11th quality, \$0.10; 12th quality, \$0.05.	
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Sheep, -This young cattle for farmers: yearlings, \$1.00; two-year-olds, \$1.50; three-year-olds, \$2.00; 4th quality, \$1.50; 5th quality, \$1.00; 6th quality, \$0.50; 7th quality, \$0.25; 8th quality, \$0.10; 9th quality, \$0.05.	
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Sheep, -Per pound, live weight, 75¢; extra, 80¢; 1st quality, 85¢; 2nd quality, 90¢; 3rd quality, 95¢; 4th quality, 1.00; 5th quality, 1.05; 6th quality, 1.10; 7th quality, 1.15; 8th quality, 1.20; 9th quality, 1.25; 10th quality, 1.30; 11th quality, 1.35; 12th quality, 1.40; 13th quality, 1.45; 14th quality, 1.50; 15th quality, 1.55; 16th quality, 1.60; 17th quality, 1.65; 18th quality, 1.70; 19th quality, 1.75; 20th quality, 1.80; 21st quality, 1.85; 22nd quality, 1.90; 23rd quality, 1.95; 24th quality, 2.00; 25th quality, 2.05; 26th quality, 2.10; 27th quality, 2.15; 28th quality, 2.20; 29th quality, 2.25; 30th quality, 2.30; 31st quality, 2.35; 32nd quality, 2.40; 33rd quality, 2.45; 34th quality, 2.50; 35th quality, 2.55; 36th quality, 2.60; 37th quality, 2.65; 38th quality, 2.70; 39th quality, 2.75; 40th quality, 2.80; 41st quality, 2.85; 42nd quality, 2.90; 43rd quality, 2.95; 44th quality, 3.00; 45th quality, 3.05; 46th quality, 3.10; 47th quality, 3.15; 48th quality, 3.20; 49th quality, 3.25; 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OUR HOMES.

Radiant Days.

After the manifold duties and allurements of winter life in the city, comes a period when the urban dweller experiences what the poet laureate has designated as a "tired feeling." It attacks indiscriminately the home maker, the society woman, the man or woman of business or professional life, all succumb to its power, and life seems to pall for a time, and the familiar surroundings grow distasteful.

As summer approaches, this feeling is intensified, and a longing seizes one to leave behind the familiar things, and go—anywhere. Change of some sort is the one thing most desired. This with the majority is impossible. A few, most fortunately placed, may close the city home, and leaving it to stand in sombre loneliness through the summer months, betake themselves to other scenes, where nature is the fairest, or wherever their tastes or inclinations may lead. The masses must remain at their posts, as the world's activities do not lag perceptibly even when the mercury is high.

The average individual accepts the situation, fancies he is but the victim of some physical derangement, takes a tonic, and struggles on, hoping for the time when the cool days and the winter activities will come again. It is a mistake not to heed the unmistakable call which nature makes at this time. Relaxation is the keynote, and a beautiful world outside beckons one to go out and find refreshment and enjoyment in a contemplation of the wonderful freshness on every hand.

Of all fair June, there have been none fairer than that now with us. The cold, moist days of May were productive of a perfection of verdure, of grass and foliage and flowers, almost exceptional, and the length of days makes it possible for all to find at least an hour to drink in the lavishness of beauty. The housewife may so plan her duties that the afternoon hours may be left for a ride into the suburbs, which are inexhaustible in their present attractiveness, and the morning and early evening hours offer bits of delight for those restrained by the demands of business.

Our own city is especially favored. For those who cannot go outside of it, there is in the very centre of activity a breathing space, which at the present time well repays a visit, and a half-hour spent there is an adequate preparation for a day's labor or a source of restfulness when the toll is completed. Our Common and Public Garden at this time would well repay one for a long journey to visit them, and a walk down Beacon street, when the long light of the late afternoon sheds its slanting rays from the west, is inspiring and uplifting, because of the vision of beauty which meets one's eyes. Then a saunter through the Garden and across the Common, and care and fatigue slip away as if by magic touch. Especially should the home maker take advantage of these days of charm, and the hour at which the schools close is not too late for the little ones to be included in the ride or walk. By and by the freshness will wane. We must absorb it while it is here, and thus be able to carry it in our hearts when the days are less radiant.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

CROCHETED GOLF VEST.

A crochet hook of bone, size No. 3. Use two skeins Fleisher's dark-red knitting worsted for vest. One skein for border and pockets. One skein of navy-blue floes for pattern.

Chain 44 stitches, this is crocheted in plain afghan stitch, by taking a loop through each stitch you wish to take up, and keep all on needle still working back the chain is drawn through 2 stitches at once, and then 2 more, etc.

1st row—Take 4 stitches from chain, work back (w. b.) afghan stitch.

2d row—Take up 4 stitches from last row and 4 more from chain (w. b.).

3d row—Take up all on last row and 3 more besides (w. b.).

4th row—Widen one stitch in the commencement of row by taking 2 stitches in first stitch of preceding row, and work as before, taking up 3 more than last row (w. b.).

5th row—Take up the last row and 3 more, w. b. (this always means work back). Continue to work in this way, taking up 3 more stitches at each row. Increase at the beginning of the 8th and 15th rows. When all stitches are raised, work 2 whole rows. In the next row, which will be about the 16th, decrease at the end by drawing the yarn through 3 loops instead of 2, work 9 rows plain.

26th row—Take up 13 loops, work a single crochet on each of the next 18 stitches. Take up the rest of the row, w. b. to the single crochet. Make a chain of 17 stitches, w. b. the rest. This forms the opening for the pocket.

27th row—Increase 13, take up 13 loops and the stitches from chain, and increase before the last stitch (w. b.).

28th and succeeding 3 rows—Crochet plain afghan stitch.

32d row—Increase 1 at the end, 5 rows plain.

44th row—Increase at end, 6 rows plain.

51st row—Increase at end, 5 rows plain.

57th row—Increase at end, 5 rows plain. This makes it to the armhole.

63d row—Loose 5 stitches at the end.

64th row—Take up the second and third loop together, decrease, also the 2 last loops decrease at each end of the next 5 rows.

70th row—Crochet plain.

71st row—Decrease in commencing, 6 rows plain.

78th row—Decrease in commencing, 3 rows plain.

The Neck: 82d row—Decrease by working first 2 stitches together.

Increase 1 at each end. Six rows, decreasing each row in commencing.

89th row—Decrease at the beginning, increase at end, 1 row plain.

90th row—Like 93d row, 1 row plain. Repeat these 3 rows 4 times. Keep the side by neck plain, leave the last 6.

Continue the rows, leaving four more unraised each row, until there are only four stitches left, work these. Work the opposite front, the reverse of this. The border is single.

Crochet row dark blue, 1 red, 2 blue, 1 red, 2 blue, at spaces of two inches apart, on the centre row of border, skip the stitches, or rather make chain instead of taking them into the lower row for three stitches to make buttonhole. This is only on the left-hand side. In turning the corner, increase by three stitches into one to allow for the turn.

The Pocket: The pocket is worked same as border. The rest should be made up by a tailor to give the finish, and to fit person for whom it is made. This is a medium size. After it is all crocheted, run diag-



SKETCHES OF OLD BOSTON. VIEW NO. 5.
Old Bromfield House, Bromfield Street, in 184

onally under the upper loop of stitches a silk thread of blue over the red ground.
EVA M. NILES.

How to Cure a Cold.

First stop eating. The system is overloaded with impurities and they must be eliminated. Fast until these poisons can be disposed of in a natural manner. Take long walks, drawing in many deep, full breaths, exercise every muscle of the body that the circulation may be quickened and every part of the body thoroughly cleansed by this accelerated circulation. Bathe at least once a day, rubbing the surface of the body briskly all over for five or ten minutes. After missing from two to three meals if a ravenous appetite is acquired it is, of course, desirable to indulge this appetite, but in moderation. Under no circumstances should the stomach be gorged, and those foods which are unwholesome, or but moderately nutritious, should be avoided.—Med. Press.

Domestic Hints.

VEAL GALANTINE.

Trim all the fat from a large thin veal steak. Make a forcemeat of a cup of minced ham, a half-cup of bread crumbs, a dozen stoned and minced olives, salt and pepper to taste. Moisten this mixture with enough milk to make it into a thick paste. Lay the veal steak upon a pastry-board, spread it with the forcemeat, roll it upon itself, and sew this roll up tightly in a piece of muslin. Put into a pot with enough seasoned veal stock to cover it, and simmer for at least three hours. Let the meat get cold in the liquor, then remove the cloth and set under a heavy weight in a cold place, until wanted. This galantine is very nice served with a jelly made by adding an ounce of gelatine to a pint of skimmed, cleared and seasoned veal stock. Four into a border-mold to form.

INDIVIDUAL STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKES.

Hull, wash and drain about three pints of berries, add three-quarters of a cup of sugar and set aside about an hour. Sift together two cups flour, four level teaspoons baking powder and a fourth of a cup of sugar. With the tips of the fingers work into these ingredients a third of a cup of butter and add gradually about three-fourths of a cup of milk, mixing with a knife to form a soft dough. Toss on a well-floured board, pat and roll out to about a third of an inch in thickness, and cut with a biscuit or cake cutter. Put half the pieces in the pan, spread with softened butter and cover lightly with the remaining pieces. Bake in a quick oven about fifteen minutes. When done, split the cakes, spread with softened butter and cover beautifully with berries between the layers and on top of each cake. Four around the saucer which is made as follows: One-half cup light brown sugar, one and a half level tablespoons flour, a cup boiling water, a tablespoon butter, vanilla to flavor. Mix sugar and flour, grad-

ually boiling water and cook about five minutes, stirring constantly. Take from the fire and add butter and vanilla. Serve hot.

WINE JELLY.

Wine jelly is not only a nice dessert, but is one of the best things for a convalescent or an invalid. To make it take one-half cupful of cold water, one pint of boiling water, the juice of one lemon, one cupful of sugar and one cupful of sherry wine or of Sicily Madeira. Soak the gelatine in cold water until it is soft. Add the boiling water, stir until the gelatine is dissolved, then add the sugar, lemon juice and wine. Stir well and strain through a fine napkin into a shallow dish. Keep on the ice until hard. When ready to serve cut in cakes or diamonds or break it up lightly with a fork. If you wish to serve it in a moulded form use only two-thirds of a pint of boiling water. Very pretty effects can be obtained by lining the mould with orange quarters alternating with thin slices of candied citron, but great care must be taken when pouring the mixture into the mould not to displace the fruit.

GELATINE CREAMS.

Gelatinous creams are delicious, and one of the best liked is the Spanish cream. It is made as follows: One-fourth of a bowlful of gelatine, one-fourth of a cupful of cold water, three-fourths of a cupful of boiling water, three eggs, three tablespoonsful of sugar, one-half saltspoonful of salt, one pint of milk and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Soak the gelatine in the cold water until soft, then dissolve it in boiling water. Make a custard with the yolks of the eggs beaten and mixed with the sugar and salt. Have the milk heating in the double boiler, pour it slowly over the beaten eggs and sugar, stir well together, then return to the double boiler and cook until it thickens. Then add the strained gelatine water, the vanilla, and the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Mix well and turn into moulds wet with cold water. Place in ice water and when hard and ready to serve turn out into a dish.

LOBSTER OUTLETS.

Chop one pint of lobster meat very fine, season with one-half teaspoon of salt, a shake of paprika, one teaspoon of lemon juice, a few drops of onion juice, yolk of one egg and molasses to one cup of thick cream sauce. When cold, shape like a omelet, dip in fine dry bread crumbs, beaten egg and crumbs, and fry one minute in smoking-hot fat. Insert a skewer in the base end and garnish with parsley.

ANGEL CAKE.

Beat one cup of whites of egg, adding after a little one level teaspoon of cream of tartar and one-half teaspoon of almond extract; when stiff and dry, beat in gradually one and one-half cups fine granulated sugar, and then fold in lightly one heaped cup pastry flour measured after one sifting, and then sifted four times. Turn into an ungreased angel-cake pan, and bake in a moderate oven about one hour. Cover the pan the first half hour, that it may rise well before browning. When sure it is done, turn the pan bottom upward, resting on the centre tube until cold.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Croquettes and stippets to serve with broth are easily and quickly made. To make croquettes for the sick, butter a slice of bread, cut it into discs, and brown in the oven, drying them first. Stippets are evenly cut oblongs toasted.

If a postage stamp will not stick, draw it across the mullage on the envelope until enough of the substance has been transferred to make it adhere.

Toast should be cut one-third of an inch thick, dried slowly, browned quickly and served hot. It may be served as water, milk or cream toast. A poached egg may be served on any of these. To make French toast plunge a slice of bread into milk and then into an egg, the white and yolk of which have been beaten together thoroughly and seasoned with salt. Fry a golden brown in butter.

Ham has a much better flavor if it is boiled for one hour and then baked two hours, with brown sugar sprinkled over it for the last fifteen minutes.

Hollowed-out apples or beets make artistic and pretty cups to hold salad.

Ammonia will often restore colors that have been removed by acid.

Marble that has been made on paint with matches can be removed by rubbing first with a slice of lemon, then with whiting, and washing with soap and water.

Table salt and a wet cloth will remove egg stains on silver.

To make English muffins, stir into three cups of warm (not hot) milk a half teaspoonful of salt, one and a half teaspoonfuls of granulated sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, says a correspondent in Harper's Bazar. In this warm mixture dissolve half a yeast cake. Last of all, stir in a quart of flour, then add as much more flour as is needed to make a very soft dough. Beat hard for five minutes and set in a warm place to rise. At the end of six hours turn the dough upon a floured heavy board and with a sharp knife cut off pieces about half as large as the ordinary English muffin. With floured hands form the pieces of dough quickly and lightly into round muffins, patting them into the proper shape. Lay these gently upon a heated soapstone griddle, and let them bake slowly until double their original size. When browned on one side, turn and bake upon the other. They will take about twenty-five minutes to bake.

People who suffer from perspiring feet will find benefit by bathing them frequently with warm (not hot) water, to which a little ammonia has been added. After drying, the feet should be dusted over with boracic powder. Bathing in alum water will afford relief to burning and tender feet.

Never use hard water for washing; if you cannot procure naturally soft water, soften the water by the addition of a few drops of ammonia or a little borax.

Baths should always be sponged with, and not across, the grain. Baths of delicate colors or white satin may be successfully cleaned by the simple application of a weak solution of borax.

Dry bread crumbs are sometimes sufficient to brighten satin that has begun to show the signs of wear.

The Oldest Tavern in Boston.

BY EDWARD HENRY MORSE.

Prior to March 4, 1634, when the first tavern was opened in the town of Boston, every house was a house of entertainment, as well as a shop or store for merchandise. The first tavern was kept by Samuel Cole, and as others were opened, they were afterward spoken of as taverns, inns or ordinaries.

The first shop for the sale of merchandise in the town was opened at the same time as the tavern, by John Coggan, on what is now the north corner of Washington and State streets. It was a long time before the stores became generally separated from houses of residence. Cole's Inn stood on Merchant's Row between State street and Faneuil Hall, and was patronized by the Indians as well as the white man, for we read that in 1636, only two years after it was built, the powerful chief of the Narragansetts, Miantonomo, and twenty of his braves, among them the sons of Canonicus, held there a powwow with Gov. Harry Vane. The year following Lord Ley, the Earl of Marlborough, stopped there in preference to the governor's mansion, owing doubtless to the entertainment provided by landlord Cole. Cole's Inn was burned in 1637, and a new building was erected, and at one time the name was changed to Brazier's Inn. Landlord Cole was popular among his townspeople as a comical maker, was chosen a selectman, and was one of the charter members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. On the election of Gov. John Hancock in 1780 his name was given to the house, and this name it has retained to the present day. The old sign, with the portrait of the governor thereon, which hung for many years at the door, fell from its fastenings, and in falling resulted in causing the death of a man, is now preserved in good condition in Lexington.

The Hancock Inn was a noted place of meeting for the patriots previous to and following the Declaration of Independence. Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, Louis Philippe and Talleyrand, who afterward became prime minister of France, have been sheltered there. Today many interesting anecdotes and incidents connected with its rooms are told to their generation, who are becoming more and more interested in the old traditions of Boston.

It is not the intention of the writer to mention or even notice all the noted taverns

of bygone days, but those who can remember as far back as 1840 and '42 can possibly call to mind the Albion House, on Tremont street, that stood near the corner of Beacon & Doughton streets. The Albion was kept at that time by Jabez W. Barton; the American House on Hanover street by Lewis Rice. The Old Bile Tavern, Faneuil Hall square, the Eastern Stage House on Ann street, where all the stages from Maine put up. Lamb Tavern, kept by A. W. Hookwood, and what is now the popular Adams House; Marlboro Hotel on Washington street, when N. Rogers was the proprietor. At about the same time Walter kept the Old Prince House, set in back from Washington street. The Bromfield House, Selden F. Crockett, on Bromfield street.

The City Tavern was an old-fashioned house and kept by Lucia Doolittle. The Stackpole House, on the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets, kept by James W. Ryan. The Tremont House was standing where the Tremont building and store of S. S. Pierce, corner of Beacon street, are now. It was about that time, January, '42, that Charles Dickens was a guest there, and wrote his praises of its superior qualifications as a public house.

The ancient thoroughfare on which the Bromfield House, illustrated in today's issue, was situated, was known in the old annals of Boston as Rawson's lane, then Bromfield lane, 1796, and finally Bromfield street, being named after Edward Bromfield, an old English merchant of high character, whose mansion stood on the street, but in its day surrounded by fields and groves. The Bromfield House was for many years known as the Indian Queen. On account of its central location and its superior cuisine it was a favorite resort not only for travelers, but for a large class of Boston patrons, mostly first-class business men, who could appreciate home comfort. It was kept by Preston Shepard in good style, also by Selden Frank Crockett in 1840, who came from Meredith, N. H. It became one of the most comfortable and homelike of modern hotels, and the dinner patrons included many influential citizens of Boston. It was the resort of many Democratic politicians, including such prominent names as Isaac Hill, Caleb Cushing, Judge Levi Woodbury, Charles L. Woodbury, George S. Boutwell, Benjamin F. Butler, Paul R. George, N. P. Banks, Frank Pierce and others. Gardner Colby and Marshall P. Wilder were among its patrons. Many distinguished men of today who were youths then remember its hospitality, and in seeing the stages drive up to the hotel, and of the stables through the arch leading to the rear. A feature of the hotel was Col. Isaac O. Barnes, noted for his wit and practical jokes.

The steady march of improvements which are even now removing the old Music Hall and the former Public Library buildings, which in their day were considered ample in proportions and stability to meet the requirement of the public for many years, has swept away many of the old-time hostilities and their places are filled with buildings of advanced progress representing the improved ideas of today. In the forties many of the hotels or taverns had stables connected therewith, and thus furnished entertainment for man and beast. If the guest were ill he was considered more in the nature of a member of the family and care and attention bestowed upon him.

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THE HORSE.

At Charter Oak Park.

The track at Charter Oak Park isn't burned up yet, but the horse stretch is a little parched. If all the reports be true they have some hot indicators there. Quarters in 30 seconds are a common thing. If the rail birds' tales be true, and many of their tales can be verified, it need be, by scores of witnesses. Still, fast single quarters don't get the money. It takes four of them in repeat miles, and it remains to be seen how the horses will stand the grueling of these racing tests. There's many a slip betwixt fast trials and real contests.

Charter Oak Park seems an ideal training spot, and all the trainers located there are loud in their praises of it. The track is good, just to the liking of the horses, neither too hard or too soft; the road around it is sandy, and as a training expressed it, "You can drive 20 miles in any direction and not strike a stone." There are shade trees on the grounds that afford splendid shelter for cooling on purpose, and there are acres of rich, succulent grasses within the park enclosure.

Friday of last week was quite a busy day at the park, although the trainers didn't get to work on the track until about 10:30 in the morning, owing to the heavy rain the previous day, but they say that they have missed only one regular workout day this season on account of bad weather.

It was not the writer's good fortune to see all the best things take their work, but he did see some first-class ones. Every body around the park says, "Keep your eye on the Lawson stable," and we guess it is pretty hot stuff. One trainer will tell you that so-and-so has a good horse, another trainer that B. has got a promising one, but both unite in saying that the stable over which Manager Gray presides is the stable.

There are 21 horses in the stable, and about half a dozen of them have been sized up as fit to take to the races, which is much above the average in point of numbers, besides, several of them are two and three year olds that will be saved over, the four or five more were not bought on the expectation of their being big winners, notably the pair Watermaid and Gambrelia.

Boralma (3) is as smooth as the proverbial lubricant. They tell how he marched the last quarter of one of his workouts in 30 seconds with his ears pricked out and asking for his head at the finish of it. Jimmy Gatsomb says that the gelding wears a 7-ounce shoe with grab toe, and he has not made a break with him this year. He has been a mile in 2:15, and everybody about the track says that he is better gaited this year than he was last.

Glorio, too, is in splendid shape, and has worked a mile in 2:15, quarter in 31 seconds.

The three-year-old colt Baron Sidney, by Oakland Baron, dam, the Vernon (2:25), by Jay Bird, is, we think, one of the highest class three year olds that we have ever seen, judged by the standard of individuality and speed. He more nearly resembles a high type of a thoroughbred than he does a trotter. He has been a mile in his work in 2:15, but a dozen watches caught him the last half of a 2:22 mile on Friday in 1:04, the last quarter in 31 seconds, and some of the watches stopped at 31 seconds.

Fred Hyde, who worked Sylvanway (2:10) with the colt, timed the last quarter in 30 seconds, but his mare's head was at Sidney's wheel at the three-quarter pole, and it was at the colt's throat at the wire; moreover, he was out in second place. Gatsomb timed the last quarter in just 31 seconds. Baron Sidney is as clean as a trout, without a puff or pimple, and he is one of the best-gaited, four-cornered trotters at the track.

The two-year-old, Jack Roche, has filled out a good deal, and we didn't recognize him when Gatsomb drove him on to the track. He is a high spirited youngster and requires a good deal of work, and Gatsomb has had his hands full to drive him down. After an eight or 10 mile drive he comes in selling kitchens enough to kick the barn down. He is good and stepped a mile on Friday in 2:27, a quarter in 31 seconds. He remarked a quarter of a previous workout mile in 34 seconds. He carries a 55 ounce shoe with a two ounce weight.

Sagwa has worked a mile in 2:16, with fast quarters, and Gatsomb has been sounding him good and plenty for heart failure, and he says he hasn't found it yet.

Mamie W. (2:17) has been a mile in 2:19.

Pointedexter has not fully recovered from his serious sickness of last winter, and both he and Frank Kenney will be kept over for another year.

Dulce Cor, the Baron Wilkes mare, has been a mile in 2:20.

Lucio, the three-year-old brother to Lucrativa (2:14), has taken it into his head to pace, and he has been a mile in 2:25.

Gambrelia and Watermaid, the pair, have been miles in 2:10 and 2:24 respectively.

The other young things, two and three year olds, have been quarters in 37 and 40 seconds.

Belford, a three year old by Bow Ball, Mr. Gray at one time thought would not make much of a trotter, but he has got squared away, and has been a mile in 2:37. He is gaited very much like Gratian Boy, and is a strong, rugged colt.

Mills & McCarthy have 11 head in their stable, headed by Searchlight (2:03). Searchlight is looking good and strong, and he is feeling very gingerly. McCarthy hitched him to a sulky for the first time on Friday, and he stepped the last quarter of a 2:12 mile in 29 seconds. He has worked in 2:11 to a road cart. He will make his first start at Pittsburg the Fourth of July, where he goes against Hal B.

Indiana (2:06) is looking sleek and has worked a mile in 2:16.

Palm Leaf (2:10) has been a mile in 2:22. Bertolus (2:14) has worked a mile in 2:15. The rest of the horses in the stable, and which are green things, have worked miles around 2:30.

Leese (2:06) is looking good. Etheridge has been a mile in 2:16 with him, and the rail birds say they have snapped the watch on him in 30 seconds for a quarter. Etheridge has a couple of other green ones in his stable.

Ben Walker has Prince Alert (2:03) looking fit to race for his life, and he has been taking his work without the hoppers. He is going right good. Excel (2:10), Pilot Evans (2:13) and Strathbell (2:14) all look good, and have been working miles right around their records.

Fred Pickle is at the track with Island Wilkes Jr. (2:03) and Little Wilkes (2:03). Both these pacers were the hoppers last year, but Pickle has been working them without the straps, and they are going good and fast, and have worked miles around 2:12.

Fred Noble has 10 head in his string, headed by Georgina (2:11) and Alice Barnes (2:13), both of which have been

THE GREAT TROTTERING SIRE MCKINNEY, 2:11 1/4.

miles around 2:30. The rest of them are horses without records.

Eugene Hyde and his son Fred have 10 head of horses in their stable headed by Sylvanway (2:10). She has been a mile right to her record, a half in 1:05. Anheuser (2:20), Lucrativa (2:14), Wild Wind (2:27) are the other record holders. Lucrativa has been a mile in 2:15 and Wild Wind one in 2:19. They have some promising green ones in the string, the most notable of which is the gray colt Jack Breton, by Ansel dam, Day Break; second dam, Midnight. Hyde says he can literally jog in 2:20.

Shillinglaw is at the track with Teala (2:12) and some green things.

A. B. McKenney has eight head in his stable, including George (2:13) and Oscar L. (2:14).

E. W. Bowdoin has Quick Turn (2:13), holder of the track record at Westfield, Mass., Lotie Falls (2:23), Dictator Bloomfield (2:23), Gov. B. (2:23) and two or three horses without records.

Dave McClary has Rubinstein (2:05) in his charge, and has been a mile in 2:13 with him. He is also training the four-year-old brother of Star Pointer, Maury Pointer, and he is a splendid individual. He has been a mile in 2:15 with him, a half in 1:06 and a quarter in 31 seconds, but McClary won't start him this year. He also has Gurgles Boy (2:15) and three others without records.

Some of the stables, including that of Fred Clark, have been shipped away to tackle the half mile rings. They say that Clark has some good material in his string. Dan Q. (2:07) has worked a half in 1:02 previous to leaving Hartford. Belle Colley (2:09) had been a half in 1:03, and Winola (2:12) was in first-class shape.

Several of the stables at Hartford will open the campaign at Readville.

Dorchester Driving Club Races.

The Dorchester Driving Club scored another brilliant success with their annual matinee at Readville last Monday. Nearly 3000 people witnessed the races, and they were well entertained the fact that nearly all stayed to the finish is the best evidence. The card was a long one, and owing to vexatious delays (most of them unavoidable) it was impossible to get through the programme. Excellent music, by the Wollaston Band, under the management of F. L. Warren, helped to fill in the time, however.

The greened pole contests, not to mention a very amusing pig race, added much to the amusement of the crowd.

Mr. C. H. Belledue's day gelding Prince Wilkes made it three straight in the 2:25 class, but was forced to take a new record of 2:22 in the first heat.

Mr. E. O. Fitch's Lookaway gelding Gaseaway, was beaten only a head and neck, and the drive could hardly be called a desperate one on the part of either teamster. Mr. Gallup's roan gelding Bob Fite, which had shown a lot of speed between breaks in the previous heats, made Prince Wilkes step the final heat in 2:25, and from the front of the grandstand it certainly looked as though had the fate of an empire depended upon it, he could have made Mr. Belledue's smooth-going pacer step quite a bit faster.

Kentucky Star made easy work of the free for all event, and although it looked to be the closest race of the afternoon, was never in danger.

Owing to breaks by Landford, Whitley got the place in the first heat, but after that Landford was the contending horse. Mr. Belledue drew the finishes as fine as possible, and President Young made some grandstand finishes with Landford, but the little son of Robert McGregor, when he is good (and he is right good this season), has many seconds the advantage of Landford.

Randolph K. and Emburine won the double team race very easily, as neither of the other teams would stick to their gait. Mr. E. O. Fitch's pair, Little Fred and Alice B., should have had the place, as Nellie F., one of Mr. Nay's pair, did not strike a pace during the afternoon.

SUMMARIES.

Readville, Mass., Monday, June 18, 1900—2:25 class, trot and pace. Purses, \$100. Prince Wilkes, dr. g. by Maxie Wilkes (Belledue).....1 1 1 Gaseaway, ch. g. by Lookaway (Fitch).....2 2 4 Bob Fite, r. g. by Alapier (Gallup).....3 7 2 Glendale, b. g. untraced (Hart).....4 3 3 Walter H., dr. g. by Ben Almont (Hender).....5 5 6 Alice B., ch. m. (Newber).....6 6 6 Nellie F., ch. m. (Moser).....7 4 8 Time, 2:23 1/4, 2:26, 2:25.

Same day—2:45 class, trot and pace, to wagon. Purses, \$100.

Amhurst, dr. g. by Hebron (Gallup).....1 1 1 Aggie H., ch. m. by Parker Gun (Hickory).....2 3 3 Nana, ch. m. by Sir Walter Jr. (Haddock).....3 5 3 Petrovi, ch. g. by Dunblane (Hower).....4 5 3 Senator A., ch. g. untraced (Tyner).....5 4 4 George T., b. g. untraced (Hourihan).....6 6 6 Time, 2:37 1/4, 2:36 1/4, 2:41 1/4.

Same day—Free for all pacing class. Purses, \$100.

Kentucky Star, dr. g. by Robert McGregor (Belledue).....1 1 1 Landford, br. g. by Albino (Young).....2 3 3

Walter, blk. g. by Olanahy Dick (Drink water).....2 3 3 Roscoe, dr. g. (T. m. r. l. Ke).....4 4 4 Time, 2:30 1/4, 2:17 1/4, 2:18.

Same day—Double team race. Purses, \$100. Randolph K., b. g. and Emburine, dr. g. (Morrill).....1 1 1 Nellie F., b. m. and Jock, b. g. (Nay).....2 3 3 Little Fred, blk. g. and Alice B., b. m. (Fitch and Newber).....3 3 3 Time, 2:51, 2:28 1/4.

Combination Park Races.

Notwithstanding the attractions at Charterhouse a large crowd was in attendance at the trotting, racing and running races at Combination Park on Bunker Hill Day, afternoon and evening, and while the races were all half-mile heats, last time was made.

SUMMARIES.

Combination Park, Medford, Mass., June 18, 1900—special race for trotters, half-mile heats.

Speedwell, b. g. (Bally).....1 1 1 E. H. g. g. (Steele).....2 3 3 Fowler, b. g. (Hyrant).....3 4 3 Miss Briso, b. m. (Hastings).....4 4 4 Walnut Girl, b. m. (McGrath).....5 4 4 Brownmont, b. g. (Andrews).....6 6 6 Time, 1:04 1/4, 1:13 1/4, 1:13.

Same day—Special race for pacers, half-mile heats.

Little Logan, b. g. (Bally).....1 1 1 Crystal Chimes, b. m. (Doole).....2 3 3 Beale Godard, blk. m. (Keezer).....3 3 3 Johnson, br. g. (Johnson).....4 4 4 Maid Marion, b. m. (Morrill).....5 6 6 Time, 1:04 1/4, 1:07 1/4, 1:07 1/4.

Same day—Free for all, trot or pace, half-mile heats.

Florence H., blk. m. (Stirling).....1 1 1 Drummer Girl, br. m. (Keezer).....2 3 3 E. H. g. g. (Steele).....3 3 3 Little W. g. g. (Steele).....4 4 3 Time, 1:04 1/4, 1:07 1/4, 1:07 1/4.

Same day—Match race for Jamaica Plain horses; half-mile heats.

Robin Bird, b. g. (Pugsley).....1 1 1 Murray, blk. g. (Gardner).....2 2 2 Time, 1:19 1/4, 1:15, 1:19 1/4.

Same day—Running race; half-mile heats.

Humorist, b. g. (McNamee).....1 1 1 Oakeswalk, b. m. (Wood).....2 4 3 Keave, dr. g. (Kane).....4 3 3 Time, 51 1/4, 51 1/4.

Same day—Running race, half-mile heats.

John P., dr. g. (Ryan).....1 1 1 Junk, b. g. (Ryan).....2 3 3 Rowdy Younger, br. g. (Kelleher).....3 3 3 Time, 53 1/4, 51 1/4.

New Haven (Ct.) Notes.

A two days race meeting at the Branford Driving Park closed on Friday afternoon, June 16. The patronage during both days was light, and in noticeable contrast to the number present at the track at the Decoration Day races, when the attendance was about 3500. The program of June 16 consisted of a lengthy list of improvements on the property, but did not refer to all of them. The elevated water tank near the barns and the large windmill that draws water for the tank were not mentioned. A new fence that surrounds the club house, the seat and tables in the grove are other expensive improvements that were not referred to. The park is now much admired, and probably represents more money than any other half-mile park in New England.

Beautiful weather favored all interested during Wednesday, the first day of the meeting. Spectators in the grand stand alternately listened to the catchy music by the band, and watched with admiration the stylish teams with fashionable occupants in the infield. The judges' stand was occupied by Dr. E. O. Bost, starter, F. L. Newton, P. D. Beach and M. F. Bice, judges. The time was taken by Samuel Hodgkinson, Dr. A. J. Tenney and some of the judges. F. A. Finch was clerk.

The starters in the first race were the bay stallion Arthur Dodge (2:17 1/4), a trotter, and the pacer Burrows (2:17 1/4). Both drivers were after the money, as is evident from the last heat, when the stallion broke the track record.

SUMMARIES.

Branford, Ct., June 18, 1900. Match race. Purses, \$150.

Arthur Dodge, b. g. by Albert W. (Obarles Bigelow).....1 2 2 Burrows, blk. m. by Sherman (V. B. Strons).....2 1 1 Time, 2:25, 2:24 1/4, 2:19 1/4.

The story of a race by a quartette of horses eligible to the 2:40 class is told by the following summary:

SUMMARY.

Branford, Ct., June 13, 1900—2:40 class. Purses, \$150.

Too Too b. m. by Herbell (O. H. Cook).....1 1 1 Madam Temple, br. m. by Temple Bar (W. G. Wadcock).....2 2 4 Rose Wilkes, b. g. by Brown's St. Bel (W. A. Booth).....3 4 3 Mattie Hanson, ch. m. (J. S. Palmer).....4 3 3 Time, 2:36 1/4, 2:37, 2:36 1/4.

On account of a long rainstorm on Thursday, the races were postponed and started in good season on Friday afternoon.

An indication of the increase of pacers over trotters was afforded at the track. About 30 years ago there were but few pacers in New Haven in comparison to the number of trotters. About that time, a stable of 40 horses, with only one pacer, was familiar, contained only one pacer. Another stable of 30 or more horses never had a pacer, at 1 remember.

Similar comparisons can be made indefinitely. When the horses scored for the word in the 2:30 class at Branford it was noticed that all six of the starters were pacers. The special exhibition was by a pacer, the three horses in the free for all were pacers, the mile under the watch by a mare in training was made as the pacer gait, and other horses worked out were going with the same gait. Not a trotter was noticed on the track during the afternoon.

The following summary gives particulars of the race.

SUMMARY.

Branford, Ct., June 15, 1900—2:30 class, trot or pace. Purses, \$300.

Summer Pacer, blk. g. by Gusto (O. H. Walker).....1 1 1 Seta Wilkes, blk. m. by Magic Wilkes (William Doyle).....2 3 4 Dick Farrow, b. g. by Garret Hook (J. V. Daykin).....3 2 3 Dolly E., blk. by Record (G. W. Williams).....4 4 4 Dr. Connor, b. g. by Dr. Hooker (T. D. Williams).....5 5 3 Frank S., b. g. by Tom Scott (G. F. Clippin).....6 6 6 Time, 2:37 1/4, 2:36 1/4, 2:36 1/4.

Of six entries in the next race only three started. The summary shows where the money went.

SUMMARIES.

Branford, Ct., June 15, 1900—Free for all. Purses, \$350.

Burrows, blk. m. by Sherman. V. B. Strons.....1 1 1 Alvin R., dr. g. by Douglas T. O. H. Cook.....2 2 2 Queen of Kings, blk. m. by King Patchen.....3 3 3 Time, 2:30, 2:19 1/4, 2:20 1/4.

During the interval between heats trainer Cook gave the young pacer Lucy Gillig, by Gillig (2:33 1/4), a little exercise, and then drove her a mile in 2:30 without a break and without going to her limit. As stated she is faster in company.

The next races at the Branford Park are to be held on the 15th and 16th of July, when the special attraction is to be given by Miss Lillian Shaffer and her troupe of 17 trained horses. This attraction has been secured at great expense.

UNTRACT.

McClary has worked Maury Pointer, a four-year-old brother to Star Pointer, a mile in 2:18 1/4, half in 1:06 and a quarter in 31 seconds. McClary had him engaged in only two stakes, and he thinks so well of him that he has drawn him from those and will keep him over for next year.

East View Farm will campaign six head of horses this year. Gaston (2:09 1/4), Coney (2:07 1/4), a little colt, and then drove her a mile in 2:30 without a break and without going to her limit. As stated she is faster in company.

The next races at the Branford Park are to be held on the 15th and 16th of July, when the special attraction is to be given by Miss Lillian Shaffer and her troupe of 17 trained horses. This attraction has been secured at great expense.

It seems they have some good two year olds at Branford, too. The Sportsman says that Louis Jones recently stepped his two-year-old filly by Replete (2:19 1/4) a half in 1:09 and a quarter in 33 seconds. This is the best we have heard of to date.

Flatulence is cured by FRODOAN'S PILLS.

Less than a half the price of straw is one reason why you should use German Peat Moss for horse bedding. C. B. Barrett, Importer, 45 North Market street, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND TROTTERING HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, BOSTON, MASS.

Spring Meeting, July 2-5, 1900

MONDAY, JULY 2		WEDNESDAY, JULY 4	
2.25 Pace, 3 in 5,	\$500	2.14 Pace, 3 in 5,	\$500
2. Trot, 2 in 3,	500	2.09 Trot, 2 in 3,	500
2.30 Trot, 3 in 5,	500	2.04 Pace, 2 in 3,	500
2.12 Pace, 2 in 3,	500	2.21 Trot, 3 in 5,	500
TUESDAY, JULY 3		THURSDAY, JULY 5	
2.17 Pace, 3 in 5,	\$500	2.25 Trot, 3 in 5,	\$500
2.10 Pace, 3 in 5,	500	2.08 Pace, 2 in 3,	500
2.12 Trot, 2 in 3,	500	2.14 Trot, 3 in 5,	500
2.20 Pace, 3 in 5,	500		

Entries Close Friday, June 22.

CONDITIONS—Notional Trotting Association Rules to govern except that hobbles will not be barred.

Right reserved to change order of program, and to reject any entry. More than one horse may be named as one entry, but one horse cannot be named in two classes for one entry.

Entrance, five per cent. of purse and five per cent. additional from winners of each division of purse.

Entries to be made to

C. M. JEWETT, Sec'y, Readville, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND MILE TRACK MEETINGS.

Saugus, June 26-29; Readville, July 2-5; Dover, N. H., July 10-13; Old Orchard, Me., July 17-20; Portland, Me. (Rigby Park), July 24-27; Saugus, July 31-Aug. 3; Dover, N. H., Aug. 7-10; Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 14-17; Readville (Grand Circuit), Aug. 20-25.

RIVERSIDE DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION

Hudson, Mass., June 29-30, 1900

\$1450 - IN PURSES - \$1450

First Day, June 29. Second Day, June 30.

2.35 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 2.30 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 2.37 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 2.40 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 2.44 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 2.47 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 2.50 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 2.53 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 2.56 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 2.59 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.02 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.05 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.08 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.11 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.14 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.17 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.20 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.23 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.26 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.29 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.32 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.35 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.38 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.41 Class, trot or pace. Purses \$200. 3.44 Class, trot or pace. 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